WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for the reduction of phosphate or oxalate in vivo in an animal which comprises administering an effective amount of a formulation comprising a water soluble polyether glycol polymer which comprises: a structural backbone of carbon atoms and oxygen atoms where there are at least two consecutive carbon atoms present between each oxygen atom; a moiety on the backbone of the polymer or a functionalized derivative on the polymer, that is cationic a physiological pH and permits complexation with phosphate or oxalate; and an average molecular weight from about 5,000 to about 750,000 Daltons with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the polymer is a polyepihalohydrin derivative.

3. The method of Claim 2 wherein the effective amount for reduction of phosphate is from about 1 to about 15 grams per meal.

4. The method of Claim 2 wherein the effective amount for reductionof oxalate is from 0.6 to about 5 grams per meal.

5. A use of a water-soluble polyether glycol polymer which comprises: a structural backbone of carbon atoms and oxygen atoms where there are at least two consecutive carbon atoms present between each oxygen atom; a moiety on the backone of the polymer or a functionalized derivative on the polymer, that is cationic at physiological pH and permits complexation with phosphate or oxalate; and an average molecular weight from about 5,000 to about 750,000 Daltons as an agent for the reduction of phosphate or oxalate in vivo in an animal.